

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1863.

[No. 2092.]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
Every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.  
**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.  
**P. G. Marsteller, v. M.**

**WANTED**  
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.  
Sept. 9.

**HEMP FOR SALE.**  
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.  
**Bryan Hampson.**  
December 30.

**PROFILES,**  
**CUT AND FRAMED;**  
AND  
PROFILE LIKENESS'S  
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;  
NEXT door to Mr. L. ROBINSON'S Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.  
January 15.

**Broker's Office.**  
THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make advances on deposits—or to procure cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.  
**A. LINDO, Broker.**  
Dec 23.

**TEN PIPES**  
Choice Cognac Brandy,  
8 hds. West-India Rum,  
10 q. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,  
For Sale by  
**Catlett and Fisk.**  
November 19.

**TO RENT,**  
and possession given on the 14th of November next,  
**The three story Brick House**  
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.  
**Nicholas Woss,**  
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**  
Offers for sale very low,  
25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual  
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spicious Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

**BRYAN HAMPSON**  
**HAS FOR SALE.**  
10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
2200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre  
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his terms.

**FOR SALE.**  
A likely, smart, MULATTO BOY,  
About 13 years of age.  
APPLY TO THE

**PRINTER.**  
Jan 22.

**Fishing-Shore to Rent.**  
I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

**Bushrod Washington.**  
Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. 2aw6w

**TO RENT,**  
A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

**Eliza Wilton, or Robert L. Taylor.**  
January 12. 2aw

**RAILS WANTED.**  
The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.  
**J. H. HOOE,**  
Jan. 15. 2aw.

**COTTON AND SUGAR.**  
Just received and for sale on moderate terms,  
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and  
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.  
**A. Newton.**  
February 9.

**A Brick House for Sale.**  
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mcholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to  
**John C. Vowell.**  
ALSO, TO RENT,  
The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.  
January 12. 6m

**MR. GENERIS**  
Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,  
THAT he has commenced his Practising Office, and will continue them as heretofore.  
Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.  
November 12.

**A BARGAIN.**  
THE Subscriber is disposed to let the Tanyard and premises which he at present occupies at the Western extremity of Alexandria. The local situations and accommodations which this property offers to any person calculated to carry on the tanning and currying, are as eligible as any perhaps to be met with. Any person renting may have the use of the implements of the business; and there will be no objection to dispose of the present stock in the yard. The above property, if early application be made, may be had on very advantageous terms.  
ALSO TO LET,  
Adjoining the aforesaid premises,  
A DWELLING House, pleasantly situated,  
With nearly an acre and a half of ground on which is an excellent vegetable garden enclosed.  
**Arch. M'Clean.**  
Feb. 6. ew&stf.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber. Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or  
**T. Blackburn.**  
Rippon Lodge, Jan. 2. eotf

**FOR SALE,**  
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.  
Apply to

**The Printer.**  
December 22.

**Alexandria Library Company.**  
THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library on Monday 22d instant, between the hours of 3 and 6, p. m. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.  
**James Kennedy, sen.**  
LIBRARIAN.  
King-street, 1st February. eotf

**Lemmons by the box,**  
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,  
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,  
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,  
Window Glass in boxes,  
For Sale, by  
**Robert T. Hooe & Co.**  
January 30. eotf

**Just Received,**  
Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,  
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
6 barrels first quality Cheese  
10 do. mens stout shoes  
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality  
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.  
Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to  
**John G. Ladd.**  
December 31. d

**TO RENT,**  
The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Sied and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of  
**Anthony Rhodes.**  
January 12.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1863 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money,  
**Tract of LAND,**  
Containing about 115 Acres.  
Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1798, & recorded in Prince William county court.  
**Wm. A. G. Dade,**  
**John Lawton,**  
**Benj. Botts.**  
Feb. 2. Com's. dts.

**JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,**  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;  
HAS RECEIVED,  
6000 lb. Colson Cheese 1st quality  
1 ton assorted Patent Shot,  
80 half chests & boxes  
Imperial,  
Young Hyson, & } TEAS  
Hyson-skin, }  
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,  
40 bils. Rye Whiskey,  
15 cases old Medoc Grand superior quality,  
70 lb. Nutmegs,  
50 dozen London Mustard,  
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,  
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,  
30 boxes Soap,  
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,  
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
5 cwt. Zante Currants,  
Raisins in boxes and casks,  
Pearl and hulled Barley,  
A small quantity basket salt.  
Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.  
Nov 16

Printing in all its various branches handomely executed at this office.  
Nov. 22.

For Charleston, S. C.  
The brig  
**NANCY,**  
William Thompson, master,  
Burthen 170 tons. For freight or passage apply to  
**Catlett & Fisk.**  
February 12

**In Common Council,**  
FEBRUARY 10, 1863.  
Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—  
viz.  

John Hunter,	} For the 1st ward.
Wm. Harper,	
John Muncester,	
Andrew Flemming,	} For the 2d ward.
Robert Anderson,	
Bernard Bryan,	
Abraham Faw,	} For the 3d ward.
William Rhodes,	
William Newton,	
James Lawrason,	} For the 4th ward.
John Johnston,	
Ferd. Marsteller,	

The election for the first ward to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. McKnight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.  
Test.  
**Jas. M. M'Rae, C. C.**  
February 12 dts.

**For Sale,**  
**A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,**  
containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.  
February 10. d

**Landing and for Sale,**  
From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey,  
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS  
3 do. RAVENS DUCK  
12 do. ALMONDS  
2 hds. COFFEE  
50 bils. new RUM  
**John G. Ladd.**  
Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,  
24 bils. and 2 hds. RUM  
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tannin OIL  
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes  
SALMON in barrels  
A quantity of SHOES, &c.  
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.  
February 5

**A RUNAWAY.**  
ON the 3d inst., immediately after having strayed several times his overseer, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well built, stout and strong: his skin very black, made stout, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.  
**John Allison.**  
February 5

**The Subscriber**  
**BEGS** leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Musing & Polishing in the neatest manner.  
All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by  
**Caleb Hefley.**  
Nov. 22.



[LONDON.]

FROM BRIT'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

### Mission of Mr. Rose to America.

IT IS a subject of considerable curiosity, what may be the purpose of the mission of Mr. Rose, jun. to America? We have an ambassador already there, and it would be somewhat too gross to consider it as a decent method of providing this gentleman with a pension. Some have very charitably concluded that the object of his journey is to explain the recent proceedings of the British ministry and that he is a kind of avant courier to the late proclamation in the Gazette. Others, however, of which number we confess ourselves to be, attach a reasonable importance to this mission. That it will end in pension is pretty certain, but it had its origin, we believe in a real and necessary duty.

Before we enter at length into this subject it is expedient to clear the way, by making our readers acquainted with those peculiar obstacles which oppose our perfect conciliation with the U. States. They have their original source in commerce but of what nature this commerce is we shall proceed to explain.

It is one of the effects of a long war between the leading states of Europe, that the nations which are exempt from their hostilities, become subservient to many mutual uses, to which they have been unaccustomed previous to their dispute. The nature of the quarrel necessarily interrupts the immediate commerce of the belligerent parties, and the neutral nations by the tacit permission of both parties engage in some branches of trade which neither can shift without, and in other branches, which both are desirous to prohibit.

The mere interruption of intercourse by war throws into neutral hands the trade which the belligerents have been accustomed to carry on together, and the trade which each used to carry on between the other and third parties. The admission of neutrals to the former branch of commerce has seldom been objected to; and, if at all, this objection had been directed against the other belligerent & not against the neutral.

The admission of neutrals to the latter branch of commerce has generally been restricted to such articles as shall not be deemed contraband of war; but as these restrictions could be nothing without the means of enforcing them, a necessity and a right claimed thereupon has arisen from this branch of commerce, of searching neutral traders at sea.

None of these points however, are at present in discussion. Neither the right of search limited to merchantmen, nor the prohibition of contraband has for some time been questioned. But a branch of commerce so important in its extent, and unequally beneficial to belligerents, has passed during the course of the war, into the hands of the neutrals that the British nation has been clamorous with its government to dispute the neutral right, and interdict the commerce altogether.

This commerce is that which France carried on with her colonies by means of neutral conveyance, and principally by the cover of the American flag.

The war has been of so long continuance, and the marine of the enemy so completely annihilated, that she has not even had the means to stop up that intercourse with her colonies which was necessary for their mutual support, much less to protect her merchants in trade with them. Insurance was too dangerous, neither the merchant nor the insurer were inclined to run the risk.

In this situation, it became the policy of France to carry on by the aid of other hands a commerce which was worse in her own; and hence a large portion of her colonial trade and much even of her coasting trade, has fallen into the hands of neutral nations and particularly of the Americans, who have the greatest facility of maritime carriage and the most rising commercial system of the world.

The principal branch of this commerce engrossed by the Americans, is that with the French West India colonies; and as this trade during peace, was subject to the strict rules of the navigation laws, (which are common to all Europe) a peculiar objection has been taken to its being suddenly laid open by the enemy to neutrals, during war for the evident purpose of screening it from our just hostility. And this interference of the Americans to assist the scheme of the enemy, has been deemed inconsistent with those relations of neutrality which that country has always professed to maintain.

Those who exclaim against our suffering the longer continuance of this gross abuse, attack us with arguments which appear irresistible.

France, say they, has no navy indeed, but she has the advantage of the marine of the whole world. Every ship is her merchantman; every sailor her subject—her ships of war may be captured, but her commerce is safe—she may declare war when she chooses, and without a ship that can make head against

our weakest cruisers, she has a method of protecting her whole trade, without the command of a navy.

She has but to suspend her navigation laws and the seas are filled with vessels that bring home her commerce. The English cruisers may domineer over the sea; but, like crows, that are scared by a bundle of rags, no sooner does a piece of bunting, marked with the thirteen stripes, depend from the mast head, than our brave sailors are compelled to sheer off, and the wealth and commerce of France are carried as safely over the Atlantic, as if lodged in a British 74. She has millions floating which no enemy can reach; she enjoys every benefit of her colonies without the risk of capture or detention; she may fit out nothing but privateers and cruisers to attack our trade and distress our colonies, whilst her own are beyond the efforts of our armed vessels. She lets out her colonies to farm upon a rack rent—which rent she is sure to receive, as she is the only customer for the neat produce; and thus, by a contrivance as ingenious and fortunate for herself, as it is ruinous for us, she unites the whole benefits of war with all the security of peace.

Against conclusions thus seemingly unanswerable, many objections have been made. The controversy has long been public, and the main arguments in reply are in most people's mouths—There can be little novelty, therefore, in stating them, though there may be much use in a brief summary.

If we prohibit this commerce, one of two things must happen. Either the French will be compelled to carry on their commerce in their own ships, or the English will be allowed to purchase it, and sell it to neutrals in Europe, who will carry it to France, or the production will be condemned to remain in the colonies.

That the French will not resume this commerce in their own merchantmen is evident, because the British cruisers will either capture their vessels (and thus ship and cargo will be equally lost) or the expense of insurance must be so enormous, that neither planter nor merchant will be able to afford it. Whatever change may take place, the French merchants, during war, can never venture to resume the colonial trade.

The next question is—Will it be worth while for the British merchants to purchase the colonial produce at the enemy's islands, and sell it to neutrals? Certainly not. We have more produce than we know what to do with in our own colonies; and we believe that at present in the West India warehouses in London, there is remaining, unsold and unbidden for, sufficient rum and sugar to make punch of Thames. This expedient, therefore, will not answer. It must remain, therefore, to rot in the colonies or a neutral, America for instance, as nearest at hand, must be allowed to purchase it and carry it to France for a market.

Besides the cruelty of suffering it to perish in the colonies, and its total repugnance to the practice of civilized warfare, which never attacks private property except at sea, the evils of this system would be shared by ourselves, not only by the loss of customers, which we should feel when so much wealth and industry were destroyed in the country of our nearest neighbors, also from the danger of having scenes of rebellion and confusion in the immediate vicinity of our most valuable colonies—for we may be assured that if the produce of these colonies be unaccounted, the plantations will be neglected or destroyed; and the supplies of provisions failing, the negroes would revolt, and the whole be involved in ruin.

What, therefore, remains to be done, but to suffer the Americans, or any other neutral, to purchase this produce, or to carry it home, which is in effect the same thing; for whether they be real purchasers, or mere carriers, we can never discover, as it is a matter of private bargaining among themselves, and is, in truth, of little consequence.

America can never be much of a gainer by this traffic, because she must inevitably resign it at peace, and her capital must instantly shift into a new branch, or remain unemployed altogether.

Such are the arguments of those who contend that America should be permitted to continue this branch of traffic.

We wish, however, to consider it with perfect impartiality, and will place ourselves in the mid-way between both disputants.

It would be unjust, we think, to deprive America of the means of employing a given portion of her capital. The revenues of America are the produce of her carrying trade. The very source of her existence and independence is the traffic which she carries on for other nations. Have we a right to shackle this industry? Certainly not. But when America lays herself out for a species of commerce derived from her relation as a neutral to two belligerent powers, which commerce is so unequally beneficial to the belligerent, that it nourishes and supports the one, and cripples and defeats the just objects of the hostility of the other, when a commerce, we contend, of this nature, is insisted upon by America, if we have not a right to interdict it, we have at least a right to limit or direct it to an end, as advantageous to ourselves as it has been, for a long time, to the other belligerent.

We acknowledge the right of America, but we have a right of our own; and when the two obligations clash, it is just that both should concede a little, and melt into compromise.

The object then of Mr. Rose's mission is to procure this compromise. Its purpose is, as we are given to understand from sufficient authority to propose to America a compensation for resigning the colonial carrying trade of France—by suspending our own navigation laws in her favor, and permitting her to trade unrestrictedly in the produce of our W. India islands. Here she may freight as many vessels as she chooses with rum and sugar, without interfering with us; for our object is to get the chance of a market for this produce which abounds at home beyond the demand, and which is absolutely wasting in the islands for want of purchasers.

Here therefore, America will have full scope for her capital; but the next question is will France or the other nations under her influence, be permitted to buy it, when it is acknowledged notwithstanding the cecency of neutral carriage, as the produce of the British W. Indies. We believe there is little doubt but they will; and, if the traffic be permitted, it will be infinitely more beneficial to America as the carrier. Her route will be straight forward, her supply more ample, the commodity cheaper, and the risk except the ordinary hazard of the voyage nothing at all.

Our W. India planters must have some immediate relief or be ruined, and if it can be brought about no method seems more feasible than the one proposed.

With respect to France, and the other nations under her controul, they have never been tried with the want of W. India produce having constantly received it by means of the neutral conveyance. What has been the result? Why, a grocer at Paris, notwithstanding the duty, sells his coffee, his sugar, and tobacco cheaper than the London tradesman! The taste of the nation for these commodities is more general than ever, and it can no wise be the policy of its ruler to interdict the supply. If he does he loses it altogether, and the existence of her colonies in addition; for when we have thus fairly acted towards America and France, we shall in case of a refusal, have an immediate justification to pursue our own interest and stop the French colonial trade altogether.

Napoleon, however, knows better than to interdict—He will publish a manifesto against it, but his excitements for once will be pardoned for disobedience.

For the last 15 years W. India produce has abounded in France and upon the continent, and it would not be safe to infringe so much upon the universal comfort, as to exclude the commodity, from whatever hand it comes—more particularly when it is introduced under the decent pretext of the American flag.

If such, therefore, be the effect of Mr. Rose's mission, and if he succeed in it, we shall deem the ministry well deserving of praise and the hon. gentleman himself fully entitled to a pension.

### PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

The following information was communicated by WILLIAM OLIVER, jun. master of the schooner Ann Eliza, of this port, from Sagado de Cuba.

ON the 10th, at 6 o'clock, A. M. was boarded from the British brig Mount Fortuna, and treated politely; and on the 12th was again boarded from an English brig, and treated as before; on the 14th at 2 P. M. was brought to by the British frigate Muros, myself ordered on board with my papers, and likewise captain Rosseter, passenger, and shortly after the supercargo and Mr. La Boyse, a passenger, and were kept on board till 8 A. M. when we were sent on board the schooner: while on board the frigate, which was 8 hours, we were kept without any food, and suffered to lay on deck—during this time two midshipmen and master's mate, with ten or twelve men, were on board the schooner hoisting out the cargo and breaking the boxes, barrels, &c. in search, as they said, of money. When we were sent on board the schooner I found great part of the cargo on deck, very much broken as before mentioned, and several barrels of coffee started, and likewise a doubleton taken from the supercargo's trunk. In this situation we were suffered to proceed, after suffering much from this ungentlemanly conduct from the commander, he threatened to send the schooner to Jamaica, saying he knew great part of the cargo was French property, and told the supercargo that in case he would point it out, he would take it on board the ship, and suffer the schooner to depart with that which was American; he pressed one man by the name of John Dagger. On the 17th, 6 P. M. was again hailed by the above mentioned frigate, and ordered to lay under his lee till morning, or otherwise he would fire into us. I accordingly complied, it then blowing a fresh gale, with a heavy sea. On the 18th was a

gain fired at, bore down under her lee; at half past ten she sent her boat on board, pressed Gersham Johnson, and ordered the supercargo, captain Rosseter and Mr. La Boyse on board, where they were detained till 12, when a sail bore to sight and they were sent on board the schooner. The captain observed to the supercargo that he would probably visit us the next day, but shortly after we experienced a heavy squall, which was the last we saw of him in chase of the sail, with a small Spanish schooner he had the day before taken. On the 19th, at 4 P. M. strong breezes and threatening weather, showed sail, wind at N. W. at 7 fresh gale with heavy rain; at 8 strong gale and heavy sea, middle port moderate; at 2 strong gale and heavy sea, wind at N. W. shortened sail, saw the land under our lee, increasing, with tremendous sea, breaking continually over us, obliged to carry a heavy press of canvass to keep off the shore, at five split the jib, trying to save it two men were washed off the bowsprit, one of whom was drowned, notwithstanding all exertions to save him—at day light saw the land close under our lee, Havana bearing about 7 miles to leeward of us; finding it impossible to keep off there, at 8 A. M. bore up, and at 10 came to anchor in Havana, gale still continuing—repaired sails, &c. and on the 21st sailed for this port, in company with schooner Elijah Pigot, captain Lucit.

### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Captain Lopez, arrived at Charleston in 7 days from Havana, informs, that the alarm of an attack from the British increased at that place; dispatches had been received from Spain, stating that three expeditions had sailed from England, one of which was destined either against Cuba or Mexico. He states that there were 75,000 men in arms, in the island, ready to receive them, and that every class of the inhabitants were vying with each other in their exertions to give them a warm reception, should they attempt a landing. A number of merchants had come forward and offered to loan the government any sums of money they might be in want of, and supplies of flour, &c. for the army.

Extract of a letter to a mercantile house of the first respectability in New York, dated

LEHORN, Dec. 4, 1807.

"You will be happy to hear that an arrangement has at length taken place with the French general for the release of all goods sequestered by the commission, and the general liberation of the trade of the port, by a contribution, to be raised as a loan by the chamber of commerce, for 2,100,000 francs. Part of this loan, notwithstanding the strongest representations, will fall upon the sequestered goods."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, to a member of Congress, dated January 18.

"In Marblehead, that wonderfully patriotic town, there has been something very much like mobbing. The fishermen collected in a body to the number of two or three hundred, set all the bells ringing, and paraded thro' the streets—then repaired to the stores of those merchants who supply the fishermen, and take their fish, demanded pay for their fish, or the value in such articles as they wanted. On being told it was not possible to pay them, and the fish were on hand & could not be sold, and that they were not able to supply them with the articles they demanded, the fishermen entered the stores and took such articles as they could find, allowing the owners to take an account of them. It is said some opened desks and took money."

They then went to the wharves and seized wood, which they divided among them, and carried it to their houses. The leading democrats took great pains to quiet them, and hush up the matter to prevent its going abroad. We are told the fishermen say there are about to take the same course. There they are also almost to a man democrats. Before next May, these fishermen as well as numerous class of mechanics, must be in real distress. The supplementary embargo bill permitting the fishermen to go out will afford little or no relief, for the fish will be of no value when taken nor will the owners of vessels fit them out. We are told that good fish which were selling at 3 1/2 and 4 per quintal, now can be bought for \$1 50 per quintal and few that will purchase at that price."

Thomas Paine has thought the present times so auspicious to him, that he has applied to Congress for a remuneration of his services in our revolution. He enumerates them to be his aiding col. Laurens in procuring a gift of 6,000,000 from France and a loan of 12 millions from Holland—writing Common Sense, and other po-

litical works—and suggest federal legislature with an loan for the union.

For these services he has only received the pre from the state of New York from Pennsylvania; and the old Congress granting

lars. It concludes in the fo manner.

"I much question whether to be found, in ancient or a man who had no personal cause he took up, that and the representative system, and who sought neither after it was established, the same undeviating principle for more than thirty years in spite of difficulties, da conveniences, of which I state."

We shall see whether whom the king delighted, to petition in vain. But we extraordinary, that he has enumeration his rare se the eyes of the people, ing a general Washington letter to been deceived. had before a miss either, to have been a of the forg the recollection of his negant a ployment his return to America of the administration, by re dams and the whole fed must be connected with a compensation for his later v passage to America in the p fured him by the executive ed as an equivalent for them (North

[FROM THE GAZETTE, From Washing

NEXT PRESIDENT.—The ing campaign for the next pre mented in Virginia with and two parties have been sud which seem determined to ma for the success of their respec The friends of Madison and o had their respective caucuses, electoral candidates, appointed correspondence in every cou the state, and concerted a regu rations. It will be recollected the electors of president are o neral ticket. Hence the prop ing a plan to act in concert on In the legislature, Mr. M are the most numerous, comp two thirds of the whole numb ther hand, it is said that a maj lents of the state, in and out ture, are in favor of Mr. Mun body of the people probably v be well satisfied with either ca influence these proceedings m public mind, remains to be se ther friends of Mr. Munroe, a names of John Taylor of Ca Hay, Littleton W. Tazewell, Clarke, and Creed Taylor, of Virginia, &c.

The question, who is to be don, is still a question, notwi Bradley's caucuses, and is differ according to the wishes the hop of the person of whom you say Madison is undoubtedly, is in favor of Munroe; v equally confident of Clinton's. I cannot help thinking that ou tlemen has decidedly a better cess than either of his compet be confessed that the event is would be rashness to hazard a vor of either. New York is u decidedly opposed to Madison. is supposed to be about equa the friends of the Clinton fami will be a majority in their fa ginia will act on the occasion to be decided. If the Virginia no should succeed, it is not the Clintonians and Munroe against the Madisonians. Th states will vote as Mr. Jeffe It is now supposed to prefere but we cannot tell his ultimate know the popular voice, whic both cause and effect of Mr. s. Among other events i abilities is, a reverting of the house of representatives, of a choice by the electors.

FIFTY HOGSHE Choice Jamaica FOR SALE BY

January 11. Catlett

A MEETING of Alexandria is requested a To-Morrow Evening, at 6 o'clock of choosing Managers Night Ba Feb. 1



litical works—and suggesting the idea of a federal legislature with authority to make laws for the union.

For these services he complains that he has only received the present of a farm from the state of New York, 500 pounds from Pennsylvania; and a resolve from the old Congress granting him 3000 dollars.

It concludes in the following modest manner.

"I much question whether an instance is to be found, in ancient or modern times, of a man who had no personal interest in the cause he took up, that of independence and the representative system of government, and who sought neither place nor office after it was established, that preserved the same undeviating principles, as I have done for more than thirty years: and that in spite of difficulties, dangers and inconveniences, of which I have had my share."

We shall see whether "the man in whom the king delighted," will be allowed to petition in vain. But we think it a little extraordinary, that he has omitted from his enumeration his rare services in opening the eyes of the people by writing his "general Washington, in whom we have been deceived. It would not have been a loss either, to have brought to the recollection of the forgetful, the employment of his "elegant and decent pen" since his return to America, in the cause of the administration, by reviling Mr. Adams and the whole federal party. He must be compensated with a very moderate compensation for his later writings, if the passage to America in the public vessel furnished him by the executive, is considered as an equivalent for them.

(North American.)

[FROM THE GAZETTE U. S.]

From Washington, Jan. 30.

NEXT PRESIDENT.—The electioneering campaign for the next president has commenced in Virginia with uncommon spirit, and two parties have been suddenly organized which seem determined to make every effort for the success of their respective candidates. The friends of Madison and of Monroe have had their respective caucuses, nominated their electoral candidates, appointed committees of correspondence in every county throughout the state, and concerted a regular plan of operations. It will be recollected that in Virginia the electors of president are chosen by a general ticket. Hence the propriety of adopting a plan to act in concert on the subject.

In the legislature, Mr. Madison's friends are the most numerous, comprehending about two thirds of the whole number. On the other hand, it is said that a majority of the talents of the state, in and out of the legislature, are in favor of Mr. Monroe. The great body of the people probably would at present be well satisfied with either candidate. What influence these proceedings may have on the public mind, remains to be seen. Among other friends of Mr. Monroe, are observed the names of John Taylor of Caroline, George Hay, Littleton W. Tazewell, Christopher Clarke, and Creed Taylor, the chancellor of Virginia, &c.

The question, who is to be our next president, is still a question, notwithstanding General Bradley's caucuses, and is differently answered according to the wishes the hopes and the fears, of the person of whom you enquire. One says Madison is undoubtedly the man; another is in favor of Monroe; while a third is equally confident of Clinton's election. Tho' I cannot help thinking that one of these gentlemen has decidedly a better chance of success than either of his competitors, yet it must be confessed that the event is doubtful, and it would be rashness to hazard an opinion in favor of either. New York is understood to be decidedly opposed to Madison. Pennsylvania is supposed to be about equally divided, tho' the friends of the Clinton family imagine there will be a majority in their favor. How Virginia will act on the occasion, it yet remains to be decided. If the Virginia ticket for Monroe should succeed, it is not improbable that the Clintons and Munroites will unite against the Madisonians. The New England states will vote as Mr. Jefferson bids them. He is now supposed to prefer Mr. Madison, but we cannot tell his ultimate opinion till we know the popular voice, which is reciprocally both cause and effect of Mr. J's public opinion. Among other events in the chapter of probabilities, is a reverting of the election to the house of representatives, through failure of a choice by the electors.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Callett and Fisk.

January 11.

A MEETING of the Gentlemen of Alexandria is requested at Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, on Tuesday Evening, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Managers for the Birth Night Ball.

From the NORTH AMERICAN.

AFTER an uninterrupted peace with Algiers of more than twelve years duration—a peace concluded upon the best terms practicable by the great and the good Washington, at a time when he had no navy to enforce his terms,—we learn officially that the Dey of that Regency has made war by capturing numbers of our merchant vessels. It was to be expected that the venal and ignorant foreigners, who conduct some of the public papers, should attribute the rupture to British hostility. They ought to have known, however, that no foreign influence has had less ascendancy at Algiers, for years past, than the British; and that none has encountered our interest in the Barbary regencies with more assiduity and deceit than that of the French. I will not attribute the impulse their agents have received to the French government, because I am not aware that it can be traced to that source; but I will not use the same scruples with regard to the French commercial corporations particularly that of Marseilles, which possesses the controul of almost the entire policy of France with regard to Barbary affairs. There are several gentlemen, now retired from public life, and residing in the United States, who in the conspicuous stations they have occupied upon that coast, have experienced and will warrant what I say.

Thus much for the agency of any foreign hand in the rupture. But it would be more decent as well as instructive to search for more apparent causes at home.

The Barbary powers are piratical by political institution. They are the sworn enemies of Christians, by religion. They suspend their warfare only from fear and for tribute, whenever they can calculate the benefit of the latter as surpassing their hopes of profit from pillage. Sometimes they combine both these considerations in a compound ratio; and such has been the basis of their forbearance for some years towards us. The protracted, expensive and feeble war we lately waged with Tripoli, the smallest of all the Barbary states; and above all the nature of its termination, were not calculated to inspire as much respect for our national vigor as a belligerent, as it afforded individual specimens of the prowess of some of our heroes. What therefore was to be expected from the propensities of these free-booters, when the very semblance of naval force was withdrawn from their eyes, and a deficiency of the stipulations annually due to Algiers added to their other incentives? This deficiency is depicted in the consular dispatch as the ostensible cause of the disagreement. For the treaty with Algiers stipulates the annual payment of twelve hundred sequins in maritime and military stores; which, except by making very great sacrifices or by very dexterous management of the American agent there, is not often kept from running into arrears. Hence arises the necessity of having among them men whose minds are fortified against discouragements, replete with sudden expedients, & prompt in detecting and defeating hostile intrigues. The nature of the trust moreover requires men who will not abuse the pecuniary confidence reposed in them, not so much because they ought not to make illicit gains, great as that objection would be against them, as because what is entrusted to them is always little enough for the public ends in view, when faithfully applied.

But it will be said, that all this misfortune is owing to the attack on the Chesapeake, when proceeding to the great theatre of our maritime exploits; because the attack upon her not only incapacitated her from continuing her cruise for a time, but rendered it necessary that we should keep her at home, as well for our own defence in case of actual hostilities with Great Britain, as to prevent her from falling into the hands of this power in that supposition. In answer to this we observe, and we hope the remark will be convincing to our readers; that though the popular feeling may be occasionally excited beyond the scale of reason, and yet be commendable as an index of a lively spirited patriotism, it is very unbecoming in those who hold the destiny of a nation in their own hands to suffer themselves to be transported by such enthusiasm beyond the limits of sober judgment. Let us bring this point, and it is a very important one, in its bearing upon the politics of the day, let us bring it therefore to the test of a probability of this rash and cruel act of capt. Humphreys, or rather his superior officer admiral Berkeley, being previously prescribed or likely to be subsequently sanctioned by his government. Will any antecedent data support such an hypothesis? What! A war against the U. States to be commenced by an admiral, on a station remote from his own country, in the single article of enforcing the delivery of a person claimed as a deserter, in the midst of a profound peace, at a season neither preceded nor followed by uncommonly menacing appearances! It would be an idle and gratuitous supposition. It would be the choice of a subject to dispute about, the weakest, and therefore the least probable that could be selected by Great Britain if her interests or intentions could be imagined to lead her towards a rupture. It could not be supported by the analogy of times past; for this was the second unauthorised search of a public vessel of the United States. I say unauthorised, because

the proclamation of the British king condemns such arrogant, and in truth hostile (if not disavowed) assumptions of arbitrary power. It is unnecessary to enlarge, because the president's proclamation itself, does not regard the act as emanating from the British government.

It must therefore have been owing to some other cause than a fear of British hostilities, that our valuable trade in the Mediterranean, and in short, our trade every where, has been left an unprotected bait for the avidity and ravages of the unprincipled and cruel Barbary pirates. These powers are not confined to the sea, whose margin they inhabit: they have natural audacity, and thanks to European degeneracy, acquired science enough, to carry them into the Atlantic. No reason can be given why they should not maraud in our harbors and land upon our coasts!

I am aware that these remarks, moderate as they are, will subject me, as usual in a certain quarter, to the imputation of being unduly biased towards Great Britain. To such an influence I never was subject; and the mere confutation of the idea, that this misfortune to our commerce, so evidently the consequence of our own neglect or mismanagement, is attributed to any other cause, would be sufficient to drive them to disreputable and improbable insinuations.

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	30
4 pound loaf	15
2 pound loaf	7½
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,

Clerk of the Market.

Feb. 13.

St. Andrew's Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, will be held at the house of Jno. Macleod, on Tuesday evening next, the 16th instant, at 6 P. M.

By order of the President,

Donald Macleod, Sec'y.

February 13,

3t

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Ocaquon, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

2aw4w

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13

d

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS of last year's growth. Peas, early Charleston, Marrowfat, do. Green Renival, do. Early Dwarf Beans, assorted, Lima do. Vensor, do. Cabbage, Early York, Early Dwarf, White Savoy, Yellow and Green, do. Salmon and Purple Radishes, Red, White and Black, Turnip Radishes, Celery, Endive, Spinage, Parsley, Red Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, White, Red, and Portugal Onion, Early, Long, Green, and Common Cucumber, Lettice, Early, Selesia, Ice, and Royal, do. Asparagus Roots, Herbs of all sorts:

A L S O,

A large variety of Grafted Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Roots, a collection of Green House Plants, in Pots, Orange, Chaddock, and Lemon Trees, in Boxes, fit to bear Fruit.

Apply at his nursery, lower end of Pitt-street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy.

February 13.

2aw4t

MILK.

THE citizens of Alexandria can be supplied with NEW MILK, morning and evening, on application to

John Gadsby.

February 9.

3t

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

The Volunteer Company of Alexandria are requested to have their arms and accoutrements in readiness to join in celebration of the approaching 22d.

By order,

WM. F. GRAY, serg't.

February 11

BALL.

THE BALL will be held at the Washington Tavern, on Tuesday Evening next.

The Managers.

A subscription paper is left at the bar. February 12.

Washington Society.

THE members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified to attend an Anniversary Meeting of the said society, at Gadsby's hotel, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 1 o'clock, A. M. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, to the Episcopal church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its members JOHN LAW, Esq.—The different Uniform Companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in celebration of the day.

By direction of the Standing Committee,

G. Deneale, Sec'y.

N. B. The Standing Committee have agreed with Mr. Gadsby for the Birth Night Ball, on the usual terms. A subscription paper is lodged at the bar.

Runaway Negro TOM.

RAN AWAY, a Negro Man named Tom, a stout fellow, with a very down lock, apt to get drunk, and of a very forbidding countenance—had on dark negro clothing—he is a cook, and formerly belonged to Mr. William Craik. Any person securing him shall receive a liberal reward by applying to

William Birch,

At Arlington.

law3w

February 2.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of William Hatton & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern (as well the late firm of Cook & Co.) are requested to make payment as soon as possible to James Russell, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

William Hatton,

James Russell.

January 22.

3tlw 8tl3w

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size; had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

LAWRENCE HOOF, sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off. December 26

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my grandfather George D. Alexander, being one moiety the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DANE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13.



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Annals of the Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the Patent and Family Medicines, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast, received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common-lacep remark however is too often forgotten; whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their pious duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton—Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially I was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

### TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }  
December 9—(15.) } law  
A. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

### Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

2aw1

### FOR SALE.

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centerville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

law

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

## Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c. Consisting of

### MADEIRA

Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe & Corsica

### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac  
Ditto do. best wine bitters  
Jamaica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogsheds Havanna honey  
13 do. choice retailing molasses

### TEAS

Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin and  
Souchong

### TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
Bengal white do.  
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.  
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.  
Macuba and rapee do.  
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)  
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.  
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.  
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.  
Sun raisins in casks.  
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.  
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

### JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson-Skin, and  
Souchong

### TEAS,

particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

MADEIRA,  
Biscellos,  
Sherry,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe,  
Malaga, and  
Genuine old Port

### WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, and

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar.

Stroughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

permaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flout

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

glush and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every arti

cle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

## VOL. VIII.

Sales at Ven

Of every Tuesday

WILL BE SO

At the Vendue Store, cor

Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Particulars of which will

the hills of the day—All

which are on limitation a

which are established, can

viewed and purchased at the

and prices.

P. G. Mars

WANTED

A middle aged woman, c

ing a house. To one of g

ral wages will be given. En

ter.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, ten tou

ly CLEAN COUNTE

to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan

December 30.

PROFIL

CUT AND FR

AND

PROFILE LIKE

DOAT IN GOLD LEA

NEXT door to Mr. L

King-Street, nearly

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

Brokers

THE subscriber again t

o the public, and will at

to make advances on deho

cash for good paper.—The

and secrecy may be relied

A. I IND

Dec 23

TEA PIP

Choice Cognac B

8 hds. West-India Ru

10 qrs. cast's L. P. Ten

15 casks Rice,

195 Shaves Marine Insur

For Sale by

Catlett

November 19.

TO REN

And possession given on the

next,

The three story

On the corner of King and

now occupied by Mr. Joh

terms apply to Col. George

next door, or to the subscri

Nich

City of Washington, G

JAMES SAND

Offers for sale

25 hogsheds Musc

70 bags green Coffee

13 hogsheds well flav

5 pipes Cogniac Bran

12 quarter casks Sher

12 bales Tennessee Co

And as usu

A general assortment o

Spiruous Liquors, Teas

BRYAN HA

HAS FOR SA